THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT FINAN-CIAL CONDITIONS IS MADE THE CHIEF TOPIC.

SUGGESTS REMEDIES FOR ILLS

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS AND RAILROADS TO PREVENT OVERCAPITALIZATION.

Believes This Would Solve the Problem Together with Provision for More Elastic Currency-Recommends Postal Banks and Asks for Legislation Along Many Lines.

Washington, Dec. 3. — President Roosevelt's annual message to congress is a voluminous document of nearly 30,000 words, by far the longest message he has ever submitted to congress. The opening subject of the message is age.

The financial condition of the country, and for which the president lays much pealed; but it should be made both more of the blame upon unscrupulous stock culators, and says:

"In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or comsuch that these men prosper or com-mit their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are busi-ness men of great sagacity and of tem-perament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such tess and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making in-vestments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled it is a painful awakening. are apt to lorget that the longer to deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the gulity it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far an possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the sufthat are the ultimate causes of the suffering and as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty."

He quotes at length from his messing.

He quotes at length from his message of last year in which he advo-sage of last year in which he advo-doing interstate business, and believes that in such control would be found the remedy for overcapitalization and stock speculation which he believes have twought about the present financial conditions. He says:

"Our stendy aim should be by legis-lation, cautiously and carefully under-taken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action.

"This is only in form an innovation. In substance it is merely a restoration; for from the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been cognized in the action of the law-

Railroads Is Favored.

"No small part of the trouble that we liance, of independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest ex-ercise, compatible with seeing that lib-erty does not become a liberty to erty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately, this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation inevitably breeds. The founders of the constitution provided that the national government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business such as was conducted by water, this the national government at once proceeded to regulate in thorough-Condigoing and effective fashion. tions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is in-significant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result, it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several states; such action inevitably tending to be either too else too lax, and in either case ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the national government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the This does not mean needed control. that there should be any extension of federal authority, for such authority already exists under the constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of federal activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is merely looking facts in the face, and realizing that centralization in business has already come and can not be avoidundone, and that the public at can only protect itself from cer-evil effects of this business centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the national government by the constitu-tion itself. There must be no half in the healthy constructive course of ac-tion which this nation has elected to pursue, and has steadily pursued, dur-ing the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of the congress and the administration of the law by the de-rect subject of currency legislation, and ing the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of the congress and the administration of the law by the department of Justice. The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the interstate commerce commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to enable the commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make a physical valuation of any railroads and the congress a year ago, railroads should be growing the provided to enable the commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make a physical valuation of any railroads and the congress a year ago, railroads should be growing to the conserves a year ago, railroads should be growing to the conserves a year ago, railroads should be growing to the conserved of the interstate commerce, on malesion being first obtained. Until the national government same proper control of laterstate commerce, in the exercise of the authority it alireatly possesses, it will be impossible in the exercise of the authority it alireatly possesses, it will be impossible that these will just the condition of the conserved of the conserved of the content will be impossible to the conserved of the content will be impossible to the searce of the content will be impossible to the searce of the content will be impossible to the searce of the content will be impossible to the searce of the content will be impossible to the searce of the content will be impossible to the searce of the content will be impossible to the searce of the content will be impossible to the searce of the content will be impossible to the searce of the content will be impossible to the searce of the content will be impossible tof

work in harmony with the several state commissions, each within its own prov-luce, to achieve the desired end. Control of Interstate Business Concerns Urged.

"Moreover, in my judgment there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown not merely the unwisdom but the fatility of ondeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of labor, and it is as die to desire to put an end to all corporaso in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to all corpora-tions, to alle big combinations of capital, as to desire to put an end to combina-tions of labor. Corporation and labor union allike have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil. Whenever in either there and not evil. Whenever in either there is evil, it should be promptly held to account: but it should receive hearty encounts but it should receive hearty encouragement so long as it is properly managed. It is profoundly immoral to put of keep on the statute books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that really puts a premium upon public immorality, by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business condie done under modern business conditions, so that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon business success. To aim at the accomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too lit-tle, and often the doing of positive dam-

pealed; but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with act-ual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of su-pervisory power to the government over these big corporations engaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subjec-tion of books and papers to the inspec-tion of the government officials. A be-ginning has already been made for such

supervision by the establishment of the bureau of corporations. "The antitrust law should not prohibit combinations that do no injustice to the public, still less those the existence of which is on the whole of benefit to the public. But even if this feature of the law were abolished, there would remain as an equally objectionable feature the difficulty and delay now incident to its upon the innocent bill.

have misled, it is a painful awakening, have misled, it is a painful awakening, when every submit to introduce the cours; and, naturally enforcement. The government must now enforcement to introduce the more painful it would be deferred to be de empty victory. Moreover, to attempt to control these corporations by lawsuits means to impose upon both the depart-ment of justice and the courts an im-possible burden; it is not feasible to carry on more than a limited number of such suits. Such a law to be really effective

"The congress has the power to charter corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the provisions of which existing corporations could take out federal charters and new federal corpora tions could be created. An essential proision of such a law should be a method of predetermining by some federal board or commission whether the applicant for federal charter was an association or mbination within the restrictions of the federal law. Provision should also be made for complete publicity in all matters affecting the public and complete protec-tion to the investing public and the shareis to meet the changed conditions in such manner as will prevent the commonwealth abdicating the power it has always possessed, not only in this country, but also in England before and since this country became a separate nation. national banks. At least, the antitrust act should be supplemented by specific prohibitions of the methods which experience has shown have been of most service in enabling monopolistic combinations to crush out competition. The real comes from carrying to an ex-owners of a corporation should be the national virtue of self-re-pelled to do business in their own pelled to do business in their own name. The right to hold stock in other corpora-tions should hearcafter be denied to interstate corporations, unless on approval by the proper government officials, and prerequisite to such approval should prerequisite to such approval should be the listing with the government of all owners and stockholders, both by the corporation owning such stock and by the corporations in which such stock is

"To confer upon the national governent, in connection with the amendment advocate in the antitrust law, power of supervision over big business concerns engaged in interstate commerce, would benefit them as it has benefited the na-tional banks. In the recent business crisis it is noteworthy that the institutions which failed were institutions which were not under the supervision and trol stood the test.

"National control of the kind above advocated would be to the benefit of every well-managed railway. From the standpoint of the public there is need for adand tracks aditional terminals possible. Ample, safe, and speedy transportation facilities are even more necesportation facilities are even more neces-sary than cheap transportation. There-fore, there is need for the investment of money which will provide for all these things while at the same time securing as fas as is possible better wages and shorter hours for their employes. There-fore, while there must be just and rea-sonable regulation of rates, we should be the first to protest against any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut them down without the fullest and most care-ful consideration of all interests conful consideration of all interests con cerned and of the actual needs of the situation. Only a special body of men acting for the national government un-der authority conferred upon it by the

Currency Is Urged.

"Moreover, in my judgment there should

"In a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper bene-fits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be as a minimum a tariff which will not only al-low for the collection of an ampie rev-enue but which will at least make good the difference in cost of production here and abroad; that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well-heing of the wage-worker must ever well-being of the wage-worker must ever be a cardinal point of American policy. The question should be approached pure-ly from a business standpoint; both the time and the manner of the change being such as to arouse the minimum of agisuch as to arouse the minimum of agi-tation and disturbance in the business world, and to give the least play for selfish and factional motives. The sole consideration should be to see that the sum total of changes represent the pub-lic good. This means that the subject annot with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a presidential election, be-cause as a matter of fact experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from he standpoint of the public good. In my udgment the wise time to deal with the natter is immediately after such elec-He asks for the repeal of the tariff on

paper and wood pulp. He reviews and enlarges upon his pre-vious recommendations for the enact-ment of federal inheritance and income

Attention is called to the prosecution of wealthy offenders against the national laws, and in this connection he asks that the laws under which these prosecutions are brought be strengthened and made

A few years ago there was loud com A few years ago there was loud com-plaint that the law could not be invoked against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The course of the department of justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident that no man stands above the law, that no corporation is so wealthy that it cannot be held to account. The department of justice has been as prompt to proceed against the wealthlest malefactor whose crime was one of greed and cunning as to proceed against the agitator who incites to brutal violence Everything that can be done under the existing law, and with the existing state of public opinion, which so profoundly influences both the courts and juries, has been done. But the laws themselves need strengthening in more than one impor-tant point; they should be made more definite, so that no honest man can be led unwittingly to break them, and so that the real wrongdoer can be readily

Moreover, there must be the public plaion back of the laws of the laws senselves will be of no avail. At pres-st, while the average juryman undoubt-lly wishes to see trusts broken up, and is quite ready to fine the corporation itself, he is very reluctant to find the facts proven beyond a reasonable doubt when it comes to sending to jall a member of the business community for indulging in practices which are profoundly unhealthy but which unfortunately. unhealthy, but which, unfortunately, e husiness community has grown to cognize as well-nigh normal. Both the essent condition of the law and the essent temper of juries render it a task extreme difficulty to get at the real rongdoer in any case, especially by imrisonment. Yet it is from every standolont far preferable to punish the prime effender by imprisonment rather than to one the corporation, with the attendant lamage to stockholders.

The two great evils in the execution of

our criminal laws to-day are sentimentality and technicality. For the latter the remedy must come from the hands of the legislatures, the courts and the laywers. The other must depend for its cure upon the gradual growth of a sound while order to the transfer of the sentimental transfer and the sentimental transfer and the sentimental transfer to the sentimental transfer transfer to the sentimental transfer tr public opinion which shall insist that re-gard for the law and the demands of reason shall control all other influences and emotions in the jury box. Both of these evils must be removed or public discontent with the criminal law will con-

The Use and the Abuse of Injunctions.

niunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty of action ag of speech unwarrantably restrained continues to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant; but I am con-strained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming more and more of prime importance, and unless the courts will themselves deal with it in effective man her, it is certain ultimately to demand ome form of legislative action. It would be most unfortunate for our social welfare if we should permit many hones and law-abiding citizens to feel that and law-abiling citizens to feel that they had just cause for regarding our courts with hostility. I carnestly com-mend to the attention of the congress this matter, so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of infunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it unwarrantably vades. Moreover, discontent is often ex-pressed with the use of the process of injunction by the courts, not only in labor disputes, but where state laws are concerned. I refrain from discussion this question as I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the supreme court.

Of other legislation in the interest labor he favors federal inspection of rail-roads; providing limited but definite com-pensation for accidents to all workmen mployed in any way by the govern

and says:
"The constitutionality of the employers liability act passed by the preceding con gress has been carried before the courts In two jurisdictions the law has be d unconstitutional, and in three juris-ons its constitutionality has been af-id. The question has been carried to the supreme court, the case has been heard by that tribunal, and a decision i expected at an early date. In the event that the court should affirm the consti-tutionality of the act, I urge further leg-islation along the lines advocated in my message to the preceding congress. practice of putting the entire burden of loss of life or limb upon the victim or tne victim's family is a form of social in-justice in which the United States stands

brought about that without are unscrupulously or foolishly eager to become such, indulge in reckless speculation—especially if it is accompanied by dishonestly—they leopardize not only their own future but the future of all their innocent fellow-clitzens, for they expose the whole business community to panic and distress."

He advises against any general tariff the whole business community to panic and distress."

He advises against any general tariff the distress against any general tariff the district and the distress against any general tariff the district against the district and the district against wise the dishonest who surely will take advantage of them will have overything their own way. If the states will correct these evils, well and good; but the nation must stand ready to aid

when the department of agriculture was founded there was much snearing as to its usefulness. No department of the government, however, has more emphatically vindicated its usefulness, and none save the post office department comes so continually and intimately into touch with the people. The two citizens whose welfare is in the aggregate most vital to the welfare of the nation, and whose welfare is in the aggregate most vital to the welfare of the nation, and therefore to the welfare of all other citatens, are the wage-worker who does manual labor and the tillier of the soil, the farmer. There are, of course, kinds of labor where the work must be purely mental, and there are other kinds of labor where, under existing conditions, very little demand indeed is made upon the mind, though I am glad to say that the proportion of men engaged in this the mind, though I am glad to say that the proportion of men engaged in this kind of work is diminishing. But in any community with the solid, healthy quali-ties which make up a really great nation the bulk of the people should do work which calls for the exercise of both body and mind. Progress can not permanently and mind. Progress can not permanently exist in the abandonment of physical labor, but in the development of physical labor, so that it shall represent more and more the work of the trained mind in the trained body. Our school system is gravely defective in so far as it it puts a premium upon mere literary training and tends therefore to train the boy away from the farm and the workshop. Nothing is more needed than the best type of industrial school, the school for mechanical industries in the city, the school eration of the congress a popular conditions. chanical industries in the city, the school for practically teaching agriculture in the country. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as emphatically as the callings of lawyer, doctor, merchant, or clerk. The schools should recognize this fact and it should be equally recognized in popular opinion. The young man who has the farsightedness and courage to recognize it and get over the idea that it makes a difference whether what he earns is called salary or wages, and who refuses to enter the crowded field of the so-called professions, and takes to constructive industry instead, is reasonably sure of an ample reward in earnings, in chanical industries in the city, the school sure of an ample reward in earnings, in health, in opportunity to marry early, and to establish a home with a fair amount of freedom from worry. It should be one of our prime objects to put should be one of our prime objects to but both the farmer and the mechanic on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase their effectiveness in the economic world, and therefore the dig-nity, the remuneration, and the power of their positions in the social world.

Inland Waterway Systems

"The conservation of our national re-

sources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life. We must maintain for our civilization the adequate material basis without which that civilization cannot exist. We must show to cargon, we must look shead. As a nation we not only enjoy a wonderful measure of present prosperity but if this prosperious is used aright it is an earnest of annot exist. We must show foresight, future success such as no other nation will have. The reward of foresight for this nation is great and easily foretold. But there must be the look ahead, there must be a realization of the fact that to waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to and down to them amplified and devel-oped. For the last few years, through several agencies, the government has been endeavoring to get our people to look ahead and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our re-sources in place of a haphazard striv-ing for immediate profit. Our great river systems should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippl, with its tributaries, standing first sippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia sec-ond, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific and Atlantic and the guif slopes. The national gov-ernment should undertake this work. "Instances of abuse in the granting of and I hope a beginning will be made in the present congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi should receive especial attention. From the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the east and the west. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of our country. It would be of incalculable benefit to our people. If begun at once it can be carried through in time appreciably to relieve the con gestion of our great freight-carrying lines of railroads. The work should be systematically and continuously carried forward in accordance with some well-conceived plan. The main streams should be improved to the highest should be improved to the highest point of efficiency before the improve-ment of the branches is attempted; and the work should be kept free from every taint of reckiessness or jobbery." Attention is called to the work of irrigation and reclamation of govern nt lands. In the same connection h

> to conserve our forests and should in-crease by purchase the existing forest preserves. On the subject of the natural resources of the nation he says: "In the eastern United States the mineral fuels have already passed into the hands of large private owners, and those of the west are rapidly following. It is obvious that these fuels should b served and not wasted, and it would conserved and not wasted, and it would be well to protect the people against unjust and extortionate prices, so far as that can still be done. What has been accomplished in the great oil fields of the Indian Territory by the action of the administration offers a striking example of the good results of such a policy. In my judgment the

government should have the right to keep the fee of the coal, oil and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the rights to develop them under proper regulations; or else, if the congress will not adopt this method, the coal deposits should be sold under limitations, to conserve them as public utilities, the right to mine coal being separated from the title to the soil. The regulations should permit coal lands to be worked in sufficient quantitations. tity by the several corporations. The present limitations have been absurd excessive, and serve no useful purpose and often render it necessary that there should be either fraud or else abandonment of the work of getting out the coal."

Progress of the Work On the Panama Canal.

"Work on the Panama canal is prowork on the Panama canal is pro-ceeding in a highly satisfactory man-ner. In March the total excavation in the Culebra Cut, where effort was chiefly concentrated, was \$15,270 cubic yards. In April this was increased to 879.527 cubic yards. There was a con-siderable decrease in the output for May and June owing partly to the adany and the rainy season and panely t temporary trouble with the stear shovel men over the question of wages! This trouble was settled satisfactori to all parties and in July the total ex to all parties and in July the total ex-cavation advanced materially and in August the grand total from all points in the canal prism by steam shovels and dredges exceeded all previous United States records, reaching 1.274,— 404 cubic yards. In September this rec-ord was eclipsed and a total of 1.517,— 412 cubic yards was removed. Of this amount 1.481,507 cubic yards were from the canal prism and 35,105 cubic yards

were from accessory works. These results were achieved in the rainy season with a rainfall in August of 11.59 inches and in September of 11.55 inches. Finally, in October, the record was again eclipsed, the total excavation being 1.868,729 cubic yards; a truly extraordinary record, especially in view of the heavy rainfall, which was 17.1 inches. In fact, experience during the last two rainy seasons demonstrates that the rains are a less serious obstacle to progress than has hitherto been supposed.

Fully 80 per cent. of the entire plant needed for construction has been purchased or contracted for; machine shops have been erected and equipped for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employes have been secured; an effective organization has been perfected; a recruiting system is in operation which is capable of furnishing more labor than can be used advantageously; employes are well sheltered and well fed; salaries paid are satisfactory, and the work is not only going forward smoothly, but it is producing results far in advance of the most sanguine anticipations. of the most sanguine anticipations. Under these favorable conditions, a change in the method of prosecuting the work would be unwise and unjusti-fiable, for it would inevitably disorganize existing conditions, check progress

and increase the cost and lengthen the

"I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress a postal savings bank system as recommended by the postmaster general. The primary object is to encourage among our peo-ple economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their re-sources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the apparatus of the however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depos-itors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks; in dividuals have hoarded their cash and the workingmen their earnings; all of which money has been withdrawn and kept in hiding or in the safe de-posit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the pos "I further commend to the congress

the consideration of the postmaster general's recommendation for an ex-tension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. There are now 38,-215 rural routes, serving nearly 15,000,on people who do not have the advantages of the inhabitants of cities in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the country storekeeper; otherwise, I should not favor them, for I believe that it is good policy for our government to do every-thing possible to aid the small town and the country district. It is desirable that the country merchant should not be crushed out.

"The fourth-class postmasters' con-vention has passed a very strong reso-lution in favor of placing the fourthclass postmasters under the civil-serv ice law. The administration has al-ready put into effect the policy of re-fusing to remove any fourth-class postmasters save for reasons connected with the good of the service; and it is endeavoring so far as possible to remove them from the domain of partisan politics. It would be a most desirable thing to put the fourth-class postmas-ters in the classified service."

He renews his recommendations of last year in regard to Alaska; calls attention to the admission of Oklahoma as a state; urges the importance of pro-viding shipping relief for Hawaii; asks for citizenship for Porto Ricans, and promises submission of Secretary Taft's report on Philippines when that

to Compaign Expenses.

"Under our form of government voting not merely a right but a duty, and norcover, a fundamental and ne duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns, and furthermore to provide for the publication of both con-tributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being est they be obeyed only by the honest and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would ham-per an unscrupulous man of unlimited eans from buying his own way into of fice. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for asks for a revision of the public land laws along the lines proposed by the public lands commission. Believes the cople to so familiarize themselves such a proposal as to be willing to con-sider its adoption. The need for collect-ing large campaign funds would vanish it government should increase its efforts ngress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an ap-propriation ample enough to meet the ach of the great national parties, an ap-ricopriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and nachinery, which requires a large ex-senditure of money. Then the stipula-ion should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided."

Wants Improvement in the Ocean Muil Service.

"I call your especial attention to the un-satisfactory condition of our foreign mail service, which, because of the lack of American steamship lines, is now largely done through foreign lines, and which, particularly so far as South and Central America are concerned, is done in a man-ner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extensions of our commerce "The time has come, in my judgment

to set to work seriously to make our ocean mail service correspond more closely with our recent commercial and political development. A beginning was made by the ocean mail act of March 3, 1891, but even at that time the act was known to be inadequate in various particulars. Since that time events have moved rapidly in our history. We have acquired Hawail, the Phillippines, and lesser islands in the Pacific. We are steadily prosecuting the great work of o set to work seriously to acquired Hawaii, the Philippines, and leaser islands in the Pacific. We are steadily prosecuting the great work of uniting at the Isthmus the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. To a greater extent than seemed probably even a dozen years ago we may look to an American future on the sea worthy of the tradition of our past. As the first step in that direction, and the step most reasible at the present time, I recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891. That act has stood for some years free from successful criticism of its principle and purpose. It was based on theories of the obligations of a great maritime nation, undisputed in our own land and followed by other nations since the beginning of steam navigation. Briefly those theories are, that it is the duty of a first-class power so far as practicable to carry its ocean malls under its own fag; that the fast ocean steamships and their crews, required for such mail service, are valuable auxiliaries to the sea power of a nation. Furthermore, the construction of such steamships insures ower of a nation. Furthermore, the onstruction of such steamships insures be maintenance in an efficient condition

of the shipyards in which our buttleships

for Army Officers and Men.

The president devotes much space to the affairs of the army, and strongly urges that our regular military organi-tation be kept up to the highest possible standard of efficiency, and says:

inches. In fact, experience during the last two rainy seasons demonstrates that the rains are a less serious obstacle to progress than has hitherto been supposed.

"Work on the locks and dams at Gatun, which began actively in March last, has advanced so far that it is thought that masonry work on the locks can be begun within 15 months.

"Last winter bids were requested and received for doing the work of canal construction by contract. None of them was found to be satisfactory and all were rejected. It is the unanimous opinion of the present commission that the work can be done better, more cheaply, and more quickly by the government than by private contractors. Fully 80 per cent. of the entire plant needed for construction has been purchased or contracted for; machine shops have been erected and equipped for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employes

really good men to make the army a life occupation. The prime needs of our present army is to secure and retain competent noncommissioned officers. This difficulty rests fundamentally on the question of pay. The noncommissioned officer does not correspond with an unskilled la-borer; he corresponds to the best type of skilled workman or to the subordinate official in civil institutions. Wages have greatly increased in outside occupations n the last 40 years and the pay of the soldier, like the pay of the officers, should be proportionately increased. The first sergeant of a company, if a good man, must be one of such executive and administrative ability, and such knowledge of his trade, as to be worth far more than we at present pay him. The same is true of the regimental sergeant major. These men should be men who had fully re-solved to make the army a life occupation and they should be able to look forward to ample reward; while only men properly qualified should be given a chance to secure these final rewards. The increase over these final rewards. The increase over the present pay need not be great in the lower grades for the first one or two enlistments, but the increase should be marked for the noncommissioned officers of the upper grades who serve long enough to make it evident that they intend to stay permanently in the they intend to stay permanently in the while additional pay should for high qualifications in army, while addition given for high qual practice.

"Among the officers there should be severe examinations to weed out the unfit up to the grade of major. From that position on appointments should be solely by selection and it should be understood that a man of merely av-erage capacity could never get beyond the position of major, while every man who serves in any grade a certain length of time prior to promotion to the next grade without getting the promotion to the next grade should be forthwith retired."

President Sees Need of Largely Increased Navy.

The president asks for a continuous increase in the navy, and asks present congress for appropriations for four new battleships, and says: "We need always to remember that

we need always to remember that in time of war the navy is not to be used to defend harbors and sea-coast cities; we should perfect our system of coast fortifications. The only efficient use for the navy is for offense. The only way in which it can efficiently protect our own coast against the possible tect our own coast against the possible action of a foreign navy is by destroyaction of a foreign navy is by dearroying that foreign navy. For defense
against a hostile fleet which actually
attacks them, the coast cities must depend upon their forts, mines, torpedoes,
submarines and torpedo boats and destroyers. All of these together are efficient for defensive purposes, but they
in no way supply the place of a thoroughly efficient navy capable of acting
on the offensive; for parrying never yet
won a fight. It can only be won by
hard hiting, and an aggressive sea-goofficial returns.

He asks for the creation of a bureau of mines; recommends the providing of funds for preserving The Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson; and the crection of a naval monument at Vicksburg.

won a fight. It can only be won by hard hiting, and an aggressive sea-go-ing navy alone can do this hard hitting of the offensive type. But the forts and the like are necessary so that the navy may be footloose. In time of war there is sure to be demand, under pressure of fright, for the ships to be scattered so as to defend all kind of ports. Under penalty of terrible disaster, this demand must be refused. The ships must be kept together, and their ob-jective made the enemies' fleet. If fortifications are sufficiently strong, no modern navy will venture to attack them, so long as the foe has in exist ence a hostile navy of anything like the same size or efficiency. But unless there exists such a navy then the fortifications are powerless by themsely to secure the victory. For of course the mere deficiency means that any resolute enemy can at his leisure com-bins all his forces upon one point with the certainty that he can take it.

Gives Reasons for Despatch Of Fleet to the Pacific "Until our pattle fleet is much larger han at present it should never be split nto detachments so far apart that they ould not in event of emergency be could not in event of emergency be speedily united. Our coast line is on the Pacific just as much as on the Atlantic. The interests of California, Ore: on and Washington are as emphatically the interests of the whole union as those of Maine and New York, of Louisiana and Texas. The battle fleet should now and then be moved to the Pacific, just as at other times it should be kept in the Atlantic. When the isthmian canal is built the transit should be kept in the isthmian canal is built the transit of the battle fleet from one ocean to the other will be comparatively easy. Until it is built I earnestly hope that the battle fleet will be thus shifted beween the two oceans every year or wo. The marksmanship on all our ships has improved phenomenally dur-ing the last five years. Until within ships has improved phenomenary during the last five years. Until within the last two or three years it was not possible to train a battle fleet in squadron maneuvers under service conditions, and it is only during these last two or three years that the training under these conditions has become really effective. Another and most necessary stride in advance is now being taken. The battle fleet is about starting by the Straits of Magellan to visit the Pacific coast. Sixteen battleships are going under the command of Rear Admiral Evans, while eight armored cruisers and two other battleships will meet him at San Francisco, whither certain torpedo destroyers are also going. No fleet of such size has ever made such a voyage, and it will be of very great educational use to all engaged in it. The only way by which to teach officers and men how to bandis the fleet so as to meet every possible

gaged in it. The only way by which to teach officers and men how to bandle the fleet so as to meet every possible strain and emergency in time of war is to have them practice under similar conditions in time of peace. Moreover, the only way to find out our actail needs is to perform in time of peace whatever maneuvers might be necessary in time of war. After war is declared it is too late to find out the needs; that means to invite disaster. The trip to the Pacific will show what some of our needs are and will enable us to provide for them. The proper place for an officer to learn his duty is at sea, and the only way in which a navy can ever be made efficient is by practice at sea, under all the conditions which would have to be met if war existed." He reviews the work accomplished

He reviews the work accomplished by the second peace conference at The Hague; notes the improvement of af-fairs in Cuba, and the preparations be-ing made to reestablish the govern-ment of the island republic; asks per-mission to cancel the remainder of China's indemnity obligation to us and reviews the effect of Secretary Rost's wisit to Mexico.

MIGHT SWEATS. NO APPETITE, USED PE-RU-NA.



MRS. LIZZIE LOHR, 1155 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill., writes:
"I take pleasure in writing you these few lines, thinking there may be other women suffering the same as I did. "I had my complaints for over a year, night sweats all winter and no appetite. I was run-down so far that I had to sit down to do my cooking, I was so

"I tried many different medicines and doctors also. Nothing seemed to do me any good. The doctors wanted to oper-"At last I wrote to Dr. Hartman. I

told him just exactly how I was, and he told me what ailed me and how I should take Peruna.
"I did as he told me for four months, and now I am all cured.
"No one can tell how thankful I am

to him, as I had given up all hopes of ever getting well again. "I am a widow and the mother of six small children who depend on my sup-port. I work all day and seldom get

"I took five bottles of Peruna in all. "Any woman wishing to know m

about my case may write to me and I will gladly tell all about it. "I thank Dr. Hartman for what he has done for me.

A Real Schemer. For six months she had been pleading with him to buy an automobile. "They are too expensive," he protested for the hundredth time. "If I

cut down our expenses." "What expenses?" she asked. "Why, table expenses. For instance, if I had an automobile I couldn't afford to have chicken every Sunday."

bought an automobile I would have to

She laughed. "Why, you goose! If you had an automobile you could run down enough fowls to have chicken every day, to say nothing of big turkeys and nice roasting pigs. Why is it men haven't any brains?"

And the next day he hustled around to the nearest dealer and ordered a racing machine.

The Worst Was Yet to Come. A southern pulpit orator, one Sun-

day morning, was describing the experience of the prodigal son. In his endeavor to impress his hearers with the shame and remorse that this young man felt and his desire to cast away his wicked doings, he spoke thus:

"Dis young man got to thinking about his meanness and his misery, and he tuk off his coat and frowed it away. And den he tuk off his vest and frowed dat away. And den he tuk off his shirt and frowed dat away too. And den he come to hisself."

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good Starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work-

A Fascinating Game

A precocious little girl living on one of the crowded business thorough fares of the city was in the habit of gazing out of the window at the busy street below for hours at a time. "What is it, Gladys, that you find

so constantly interesting in the street " asked her mother one day. "Oh." came the wise rejoinder "just watching the cars go pro and con."-Harper's Weekly.

With a smooth Iron and Deffance Starch, you can launder your shirtwaist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the

There is not a man in the world but something improves in his soul from the moment he loves-and that though his love be vulgar.-Maeterlinck.

The

General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine-manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents